AFRICA CENTER FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES

INTER-REGIONAL COORDINATION FOR MARITIME SECURITY

MULTINATIONAL COORDINATION CENTER FOR "Zone D"

YAOUNDÉ / July 11 – 14, 2017

CDR Cyrille Serge ATONFACK GUEMO
Naval Commissioner
Technical Advisor to the Defense Minister

PLAN

GULF OF GUINEA

VITAL SUPPLY ZONE?

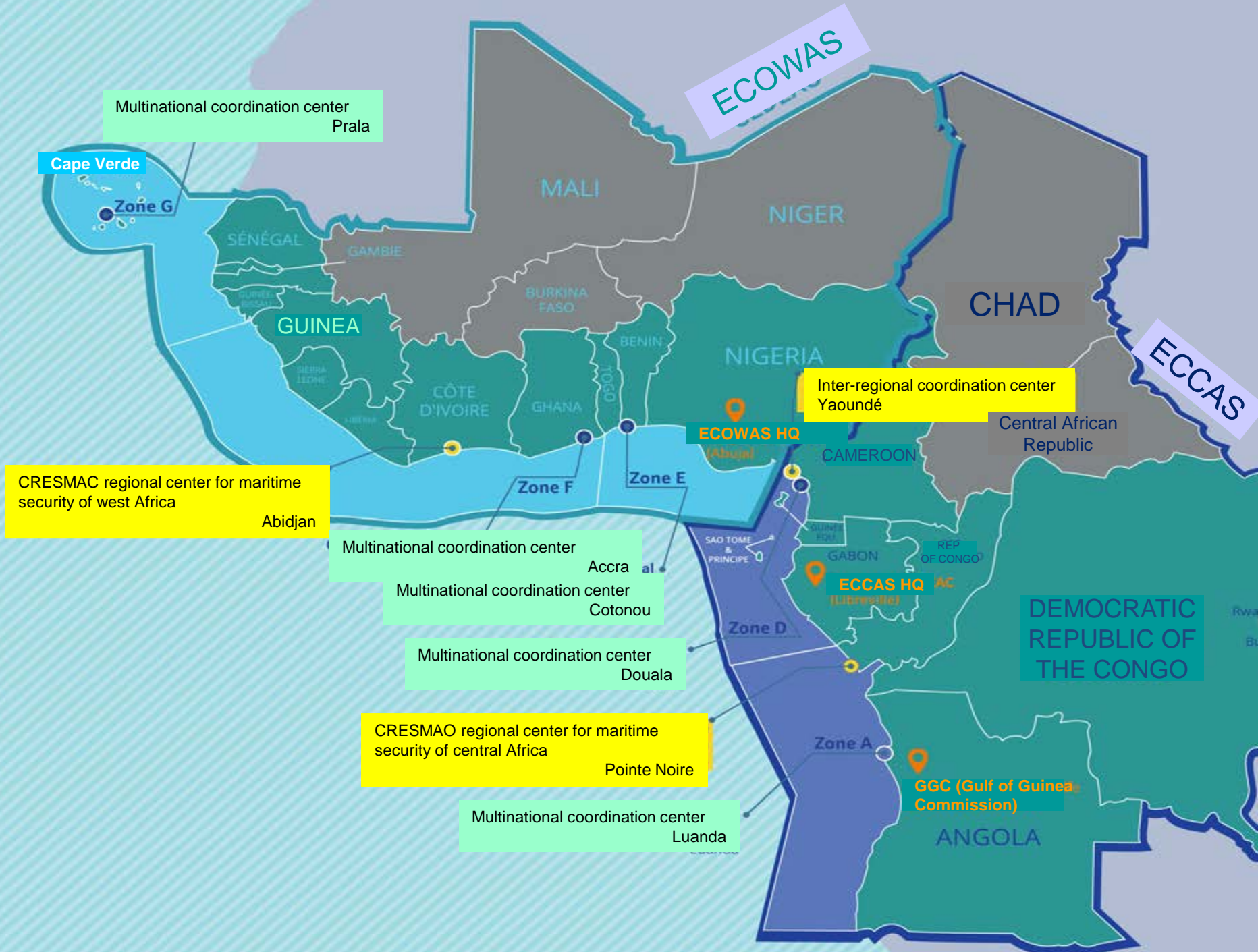|	
24 billion barrels of reserve, i.e. 5% of global reserves	Production of 5 million barrels per day
40% of the gasoline consumed in Europe	29% of the gasoline consumption in the USA

GULF OF GUINEA

- **26 COUNTRIES** grouped into 2 economic communities
  - ECCAS: 11 countries
  - ECOWAS: 15 countries

- **POPULATION** : approximately 470 million inhabitants
  - ECCAS: 160 million
  - ECOWAS: 310 million

- **SURFACE AREA :** 11,755,258 Km^2

- **MARITIME FACADE :** 6,000 km from Senegal to Angola

- **OFFICIAL LANGUAGES** : French, English, Portuguese, Spanish.

MARITIME SPACE THEATRE

Cameroon, Gabon,
Equatorial Guinea
Sao Tome et Principe
Lead State: Cameroon

CMC

ZONE D

and Principe

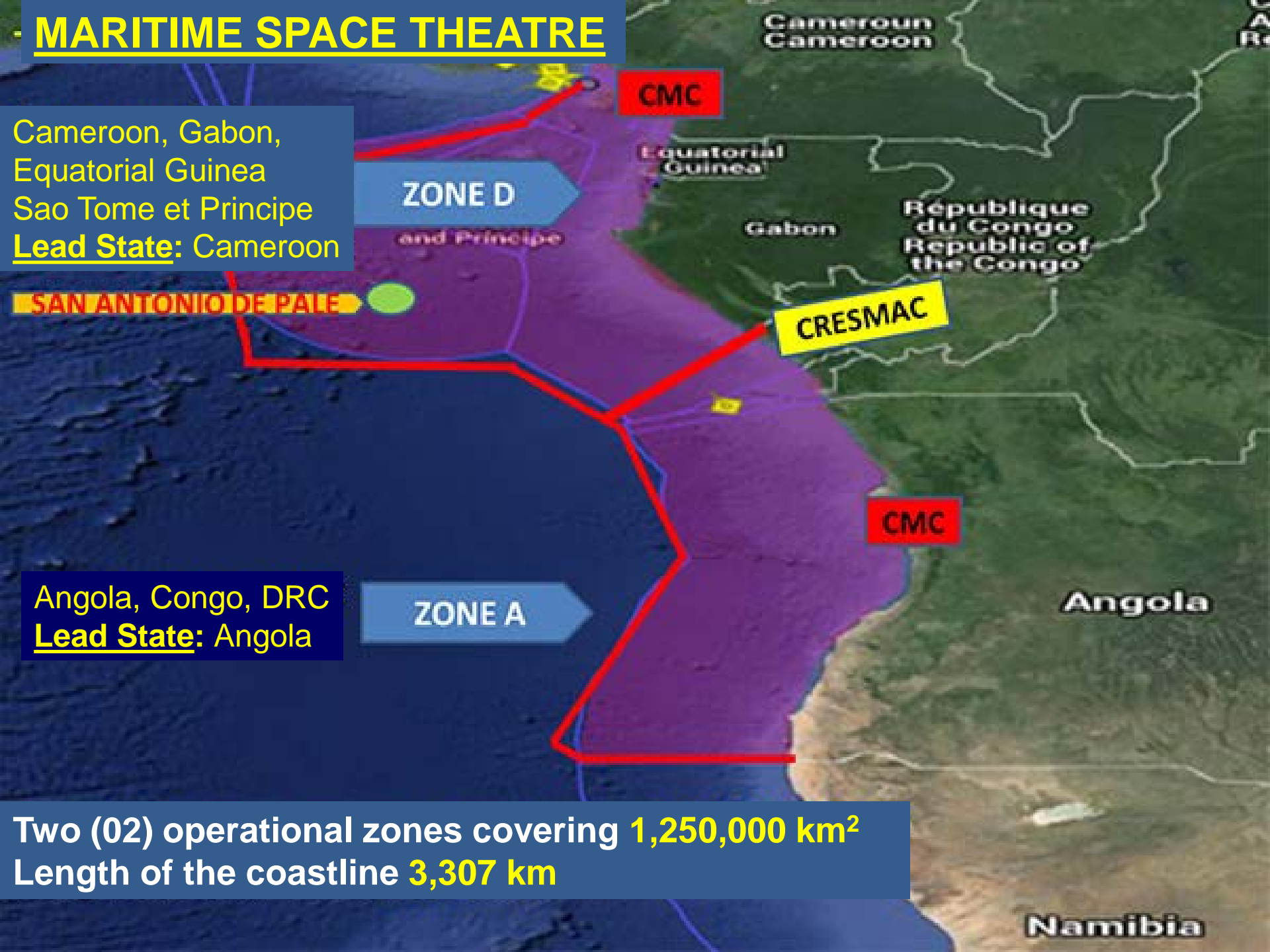SAN ANTONIO DE PALE

CRESMAC

CMC

Angola, Congo, DRC
Lead State: Angola

ZONE A

Angola

Two (02) operational zones covering 1,250,000 km²
Length of the coastline 3,307 km

Namibia
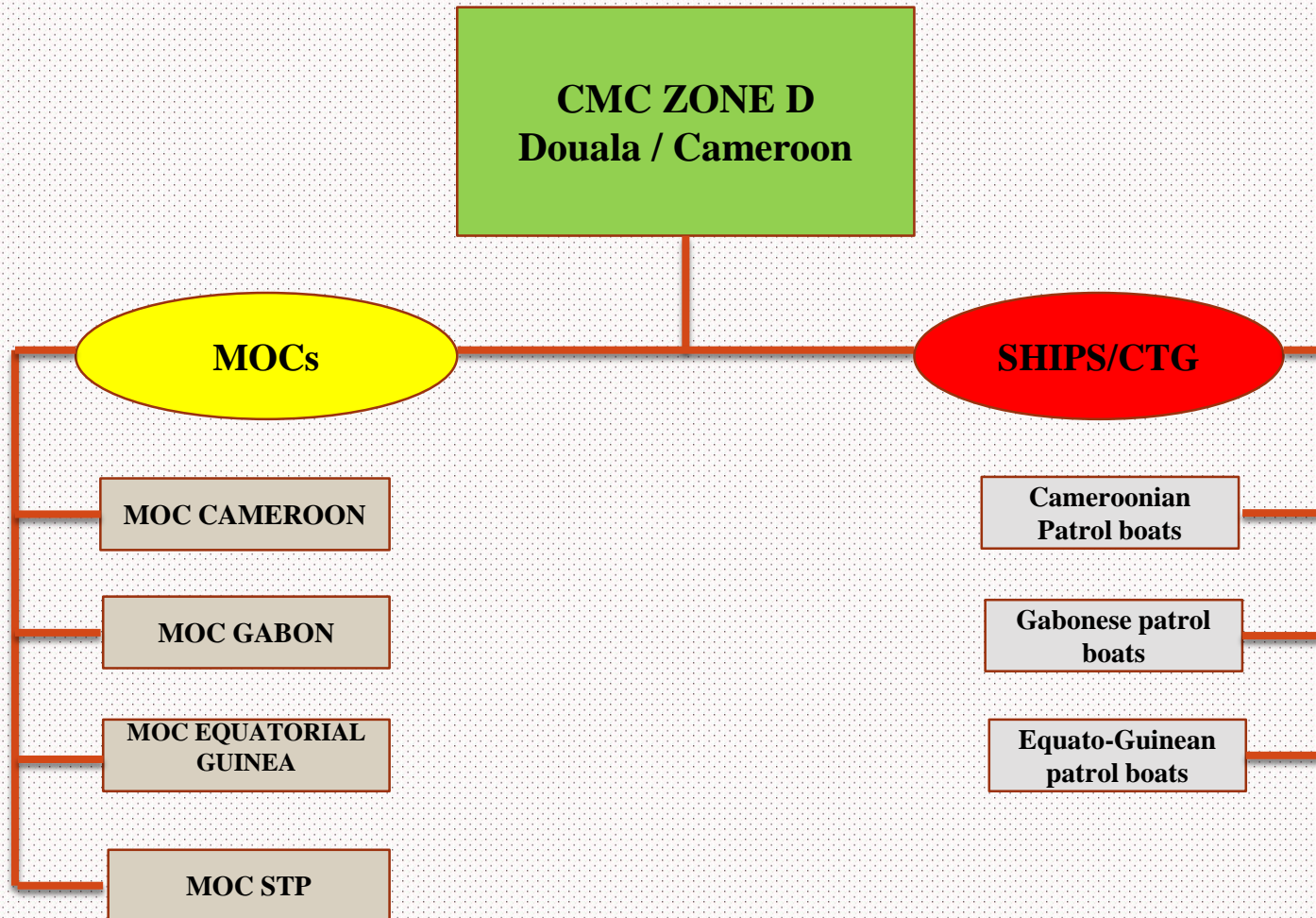
ZONE D

- **4 COUNTRIES**
  - GABON : 1,725,000 inhabitants
  - EQUATORIAL GUINEA : 845,000 inhabitants
  - SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE : 190,000 inhabitants
  - CAMEROON : 24,000,000 inhabitants

- **POPULATION :** 27 million inhabitants

- **SURFACE AREA :** 772,000 Km^2

- **OFFICIAL LANGUAGES :** FRENCH / ENGLISH
  PORTUGUESE / SPANISH

3- Architecture for Information Sharing in ZONE D

MARITIME SECURITY ARCHITECTURE IN THE GULF OF GUINEA

ECOWAS

GGC

ECCAS

ICC

Pointe - Noire (Congo)

ECCAS CRESMAC

ECOWAS CRESMAO

Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)

CMC ZONE « A »
- Angola
- DRC
- Congo

CMC ZONE « D »
- Cameroon
- Gabon
- Equatorial Guinea
- Sao Tomé

CMC ZONE « E »
- Benin
- Nigeria
- Togo
- Niger

CMC ZONE « F »
- Ghana
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Sierra Leone
- Burkina / Liberia
- Guinea

CMC ZONE « G »
- Cape Verde
- Guinea-Bissau
- Senegal
- Mali / The Gambia
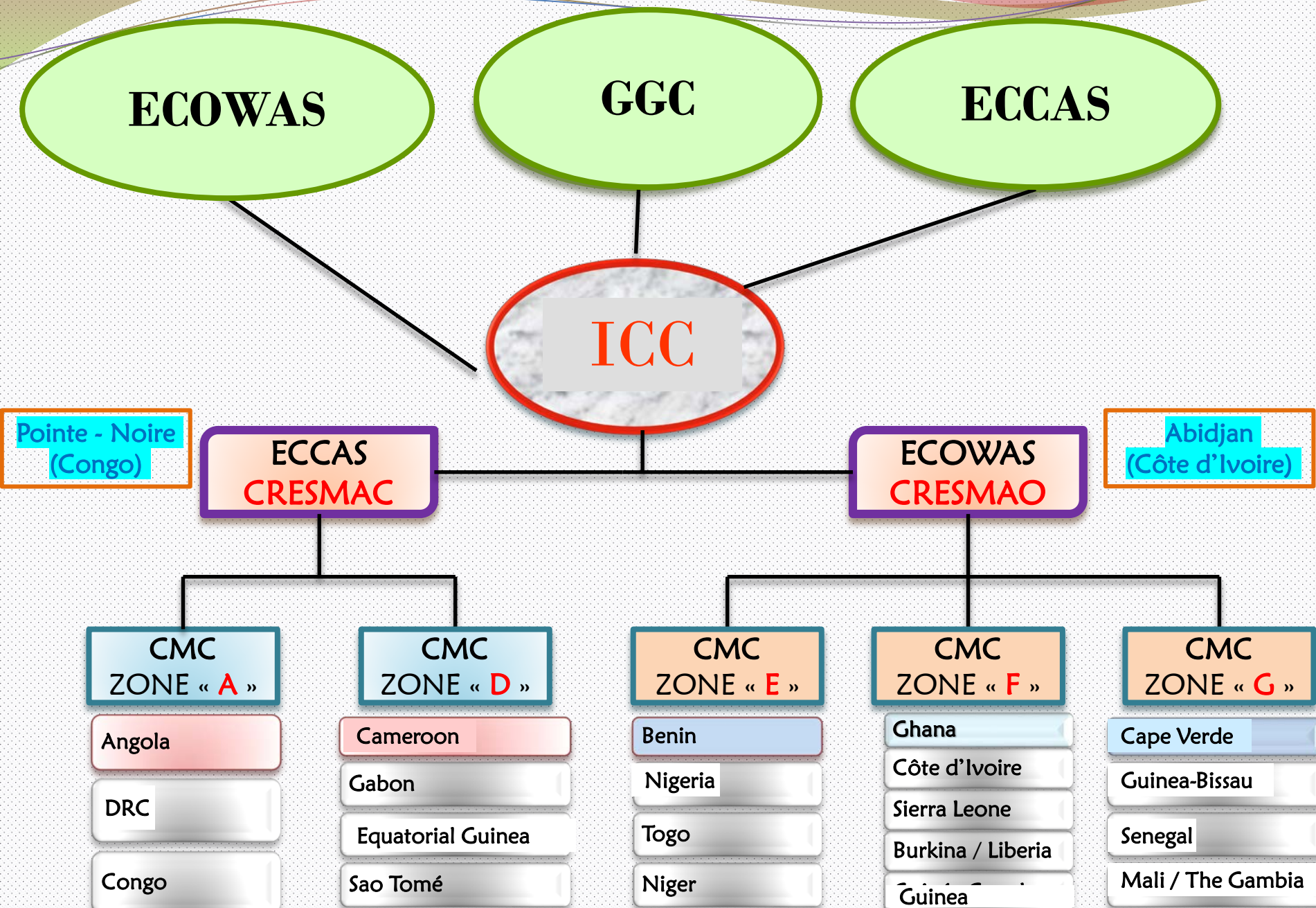
INFORMATION SHARING NETWORK IN
THE GULF OF GUINEA

Political level

ECCAS, ECOWAS, GGC

Leadership

Strategic level

ICC

Yaoundé - Cameroon

Regional level

CRESMAC

Pointe noire - Congo

CRESMAO

Abidjan – Côte d'Ivoire

Multinational Level

CMC Zone A

Luanda Angola

CMC Zone D

Douala Cameroon

CMC Zone E

Cotonou Benin

CMC Zone F

Accra Ghana

CMC Zone G

Praia Cape Verde

National level

MOC ZONE A
•Angola
•Congo
•DRC

MOC ZONE D
•Cameroon
•EG
•Gabon
•STP

MOC ZONE E
• Nigeria
• Benin
• Togo
• Niger

MOC ZONE F
• Ghana
• Côte d'Ivoire
• Liberia
• Sierra Leone
• Burkina Faso

MOC ZONE E
• Senegal
•The Gambia
• Guinea-Bissau
• Cape Verde
• Mali

Operational

Developing

Inactive

BIBIANA (Oct 2014)

ILLUSTRATIONS

''MAXIMUS''

HIJACKED   Feb 11,2016
BOARDED   Feb 19,2016

ILLUSTRATIONS

## NV SARKIM BAKA

HIJACKED   June 2016
BOARDED   Nov 2016

RESTITUTION   June 8, 2017

STATISTICS OF INCIDENTS IN ZONE D

OPERATIONS	YEAR	NUMBER OF ATTACKS	KILLED	INJURED	HOSTAGES
SECMAR 1 Since September 14, 2009	2009	40	05	08	04
	2010	16	06	05	15
SECMAR 2 Since February 12, 2011	2011	09	14	08	11
	2012	02	00	00	00
	2013	13	01	01	13
	2014	04	00	00	03
	2015	02	03	00	01
	2016	01	00	00	00
	2017	00	00	00	00
TOTAL		**87**	**29**	**22**	**47**

PIE CHART OF ACTS OF PIRACY
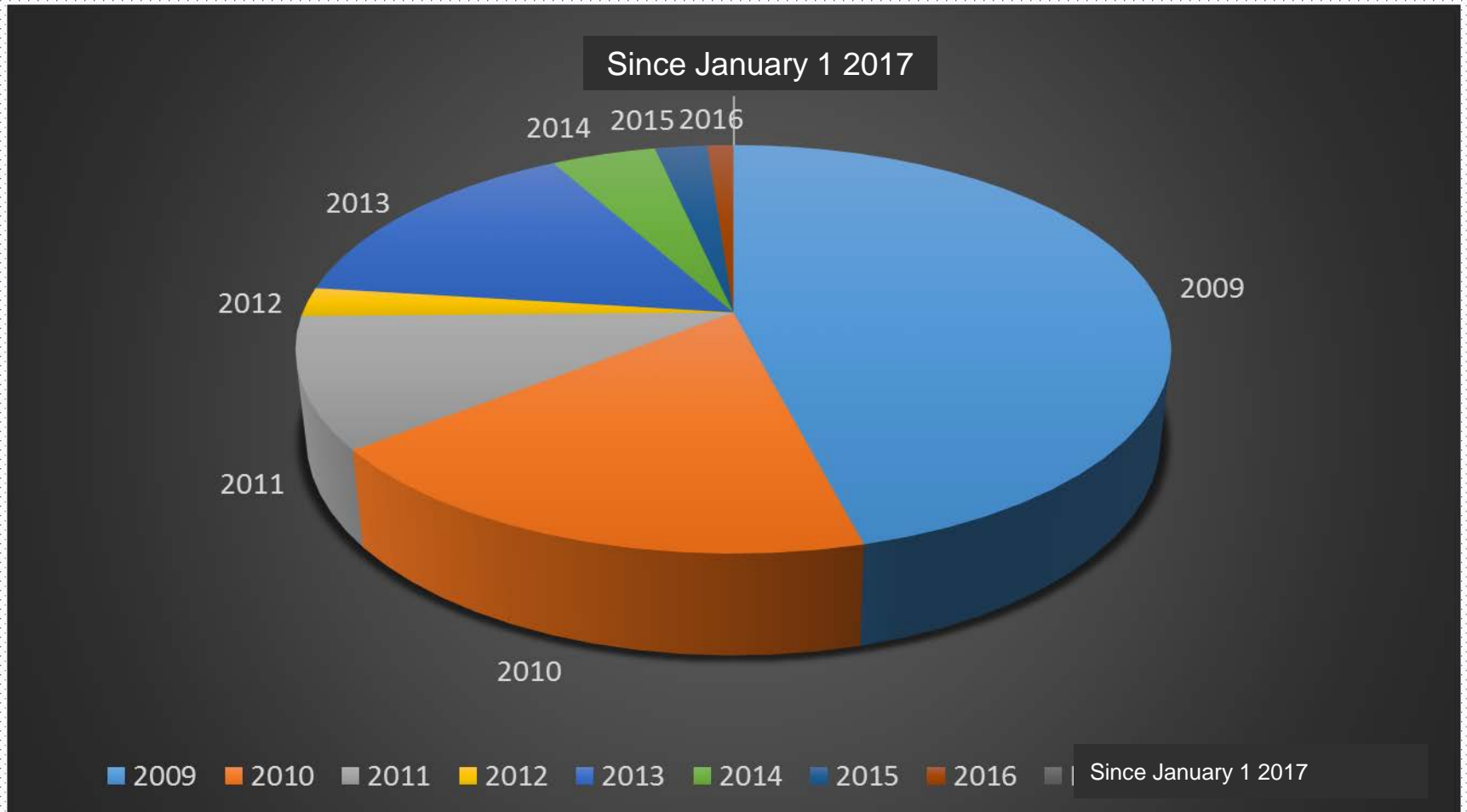
PROTOCOL OF THE KINSHASA CONVENTION

VS

TECHNICAL AGREEMENT OF THE 2nd YAOUNDÉ CONVENTION

- Protocol of the KINSHASA Convention on the management of the strategy for safeguarding vital maritime interests expressed as part of COPAX and encouraging synergy with the Gulf of Guinea Commission and the Economic Community of West African States (October 24, 2009)

- Technical Agreement of the 2nd YAOUNDÉ Convention between the ECCAS and the countries of Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe on implementing a surveillance plan for maritime security in the Gulf of Guinea, "ZONE D" (May 6, 2009)

MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT RESTRICTING
Zone ''E''   OF ECOWAS

Multilateral Agreement for the purpose of establishing a maritime zone (Benin, Niger, Nigeria, Togo) to eradicate illegal activities in the West African maritime space (Abuja, July 15, 2013)

DJIBOUTI CODE OF CONDUCT

vs

YAOUNDÉ CODE OF CONDUCT

➢YAOUNDÉ : Code of conduct concerning the prevention and suppression of acts of piracy, armed thefts against ships, and illegal maritime activities in Western and Central Africa (June 25, 2013)

➢DJIBOUTI : Code of conduct concerning the suppression of acts of piracy and armed theft against vessels in the Indian Ocean and in the Gulf of Aden (January 29, 2009)

On the **RIGHT OF PURSUIT from the UN CONVENTION ON LAW OF THE SEA (UNCLOS III – 1982)**

➢ The pursuit begins in inland waters, archipelagos, territorial seas, or the zone contiguous to the pursuing state …

➢… and ends as soon as the pursued boat enters into the territorial waters of its own state or those of another state.

WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS OF PURSUIT ???

➤UNCLOS III (1982)

. Art 111

➤PROTOCOL OF THE KINSHASA CONVENTION (October 2009)

. Art 6(6)

➤TECHNICAL AGREEMENT OF THE 2nd YAOUNDÉ CONVENTION (May 2009)

. Art 6(4)

➤YAOUNDÉ CODE OF CONDUCT (June 2013)

. Art 6(3)

➤DJIBOUTI CODE OF CONDUCT (January 2009)

. Art 4(5)

➤MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT FOR ZONE E (July 2009)

. Art 9 and 11

Thank you for your attention